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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial have FIVE THOUSAND. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Report on McClure-Gray Contest.

Seat Awarded to Col. McClure.

His First Vote Cast with the Republicans.

The Equalization Bill Passed.

Large Number of Bills Put Through.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 27, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. Brooke reported a joint resolution authorizing the chairman of the Rothermel Picture Committee to sell the Gettysburg battle painting to Joseph L. Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, for $25,000, to be transferred by him to the Philadelphia Park Commissioners. Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia, Graham, Buckalew and White opposed the bartering or huckstering of pictures.

Mr. Mumma opposed its location in Fairmount park.

Messrs. Buckalew and Purman supported an amendment devoting the money to the erection of monuments on Gettysburg battle field.

Mr. Brooke moved a substitute donating the picture to Philadelphia for everfor free exhibition.

Mr. Delameter favored the capital as the location.

The subject was postponed.

Appropriation Bill Passed Finally.

The general appropriation bill was passed finally.

The bill regulating the practice of dentistry was reconsidered.

Nomination Confirmed.

The Governor's nomination of O. H. Miller for State Librarian was confirmed, Messrs. Billingfelt and Dill only voting no.

Withdrawal of Securities by National Banks.

Mr. Dill called up the Senate bill allowing National Banks to withdraw their securities from the Auditor General when they reduced their outstanding circulating notes to one thousand dollars. Passed.

The Canal Claims.

Mr. McSherry introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate whether any and what measures have been taken by him to secure from the general government the payment of raid claims, and whether any and what further legislation is necessary. Passed.

Mr. Warfel introduced a joint resolution instructing Congressmen for the bill authorizing the acceptance of the proposals of the International Steamship Company for establishing an iron ship building yard and the revival of ship building and ocean commerce.

The Evans Investigation.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Wallace and the special session of the Senate to-night, the Evans committee have postponed their meeting from to-night till to-morrow night, when it is expected Governor Geary, Secretary Jordan and Attorney General Brewster will testify.

The appropriation bill has gone to a conference committee.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Supplement to the act for the construction of West end avenue; providing for the collection of taxes in Temperanceville; increasing borough taxation in West Pittsburgh; authorizing McKeesport to borrow money to build a market house; authorizing Pittsburgh Councils to equalize the valuation of taxable property; supplement for Allegheny County Agricultural Society; incorporating East End Life Insurance and Improvement Company, Pittsburgh; incorporating Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company, Pittsburgh; incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank; increasing the compensation of the special detective of Allegheny county District Attorney; increasing the salaries of the chief and assistant clerks in the Controller's office, Allegheny county.

The following Senate bills were passed: Annexing part of Reserve to Allport of Reserve City; establishing a ferry across the Monongahela at Salt Works station; relating to sewers, to the filling of municipal liens, and to the recording of laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions of Allegheny City; authorizing the National Tube Company, of Massachusetts, to purchase real estate in McKeesport; amending section four, chapter two, of Allegheny City charter.

Evening Session.

The following bills were passed: Increasing the compensation of city viewers, reviewers and surveyors in Allegheny county; authorizing Allegheny County Quarter Sessions to change the location of the Pittsburgh and Noblestown Plank Road in Scott township; incorporating the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Tunnel and Artificial Road Company; in relation to county bridges in Allegheny county.

The following Senate bills were passed: Extending Federal street to the Perrysville Plank Road in North End District.

Mr. Graham had the Senate supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company laid over, which is equivalent to its defeat at this late stage.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill

Passed second reading with the western districts as follows: Eighteenth—Clearfield, Union, Centre, Mifflin and Elk; Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Westmoreland; Twentieth—Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon; Twenty-first—Somerset, Fayette and Greene; Twenty-second—All that portion of Allegheny county lying between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, the borough of West Elizabeth, townships of Jefferson, Mifflin and Baldwin, and the boroughs of Versailles and East Birmingham; Twenty-third—All that portion of Allegheny county not included within the Twenty-second District; Twenty-fourth—Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler; Twenty-fifth—Mercer, Venango and Crawford; Twenty-sixth—Forest, Warren Clarion and Erie.

Mr. Buckalew, from the McClure-Gray committee, reported that they had heard the parties and testimony in the case, and this day adopted resolutions pronouncing Gray's return as false, and that McClure received a majority of legal votes. The report is signed by Buckalew, Davis, of Berks, Dill and Broadhead, majority, and a minority report at length will be presented to-morrow. Mr. McClure was sworn as Senator. He voted with the Republicans on the apportionment bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House did nothing of importance to Western Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1872.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The President of the Farmers' Trust Company says he had registered 120,000 shares of Erie to the close of the 24th, and now the total will be about 175,000—not so many as was formerly expected.

The new Health Officer, Vanderpool, attended the meeting of the Health Board to-day for the first time. The attorney was ordered to commence suit in twelve cases for non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and to prosecute three physicians for failing to report cases of small-pox. Dr. Dohme reported a death from croup, which proved to be small-pox imported from Brooklyn. An investigation was ordered.

A serious conflagration was prevented at the Pierrepoint House, Brooklyn, to-day, though the building and furniture were damaged probably $15,000, which is fully insured. The proprietor, Mr. Anderson, had a narrow escape from suffocation.

The residents of South Brooklyn, near the foot of Court street, have barricaded the wharf used for the scavengers' dumping ground with a stone wall, and threaten to throw every cartman into the bay who attempts to dump garbage there. There is much excitement over the action of the street commissioners in selecting the spot for a dumping ground, but the police will preserve peace and the barricades have to give way. A new dock must, however, be eventually procured.

Arrived, the steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, and Byron, from the Mediterranean.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Boston and New York Express Company to-day, it was announced that the debts of the company would shortly be paid.

The trial of the Jersey City officials, against whom there are one hundred and seventy-eight indictments, were set for to-day, but in the absence of witnesses they went over until next term of court.

Michael Hays, charged with the murder of O'Donnell fifteen years ago to-day, was committed for trial.

A spicy debate took place in the State Senate at Albany to-day on the charter. Senator O'Brien created a sensation by denouncing Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort as tools of the Ring, and promised to leave the Senate and go home when the charter bill was passed.

A committee of leading business men of this city and from New England and the west are now reviewing the management of the Equitable Insurance Company. The charges made against the Company by one of the city Sunday papers are being thoroughly sifted.

Letters received by the Chief of Police from Brussels state that there are three persons in that city strongly suspected of the murder of Chevalier Du Rois Blanco.

Wm. W. Cryder has been elected Director of the Erie Railway Company, *vice* Drake, resigned.

Arrived, the steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg, and Idaho, from Liverpool.

One of the Indianapolis papers call the people of another city in the same State Terre Hautentots.

STICK to the truth; be honest, be industrious. Never drink anything but Fier Damnals & Co.'s bottled ale and porter and you are bound to succeed. THS.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

Preference Expressed for Grant and Dennison, as Candidates for Prsideat and Vice President.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the Opera House at eleven o'clock this morning. A very large number of delegates were in attendance, in addition to a large number of spectators. The convention was called to order by Gen. James S. Robinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who introduced Hon. Alphonso Hart as temporary chairman. Mr. Hart made a brief speech, in which he claimed that the Republican party stood on a better footing to-day than ever before, and having been tried in peace and war, were ready to again proceed to victory. In his opinion, by proper work Ohio could be carried by the Republicans this fall by sixty thousand. Four years ago the Republican party had promised to do certain things, and in no case had they fallen short of aught they had promised, and neither would they this time. Hon. S. N. Titus, of Meigs county, was chosen temporary Secretary. After selecting committees, the convention took a recess until two P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock The Committee on permanent organization reported for permanent President, Gen. John C. Lee, of Lucas, with Vice Presidents from each district; Isaac Buckingham, of Cuyahoga, for Secretary. Gen. Lee, on taking the chair, made a strong speech in favor of Grant's administration and was warmly applauded. Capt. A. T. Wickoff was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot, and the nomination made unanimous. John Welsch, of Athens, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and R. R. Porter for member of the Board of Public Works.

A motion made to nominate a candidate at large was strongly objected to, on the ground that if this nomination was made it would have a strong tendency to defeat any plan for redistricting the State into congressional districts. The motion was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Lieutenant Governor Muller, of Cuyahoga, Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery, Henry Kressler, of Hamilton, and J. Madison Bell, colored, of Lucas, were chosen delegates at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia; and W. A. Wolden, of Jefferson, Joseph Brush, of Mahoning, Dr. Titus, of Meigs, and Daniel Swaggert, of Crawford, were chosen delegates to Philadelphia Convention: Hon. John C. Lee, of Lucas, and Hon. Alphonsa Hart, of Portage, were chosen Senatorial Delegates for President and Vice President by acclamation.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted with cheers:

First. The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into power has increased and extended the principle that liberty has been preserved and the Union saved from dismemberment and overthrow. Amid disorganization and confusion existing at the close of the rebellion the Republican party exercised its organizing and restoring power, and has succeeded in the difficult task of complete reconstruction, and has secured to freedom and equal rights for all people by irrevocable guarantees. In this work the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism, and by its unswerving and full faith toward the national creditors it has vindicated national integrity and honor.

Second. No other party known to history has so grand a record, and no other party in the United States can so proudly challenge the continued confidence of the people, and we declare that the safety of the country demands that the Republican party should continue to administer the government.

Third. We renew our expressions of confidence in the administration of our national government. Since it came into power the taxes upon the people have been reduced and the public revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, so that while the burden of taxation has been lightened, the public debt has been diminished both in amount and proportion to the wealth and ability. The Administration deserves also the earnest approval of every friend of justice, order and law for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has suppressed the lawless disorders and persecutions of loyal citizens in the South, a protection due from every civilized government to its people. And we refer with great satisfaction and pride to the system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and homes founded and maintained for many who were disabled in the service of their country. These manifestations of public gratitude and justice must commend the approval of every loyal heart. We commend the policy of fairness and kindness toward the Indian tribes as showing the wisdom and humanity of the President; and in his efforts to reform the civil service we recognize a laudable desire to promote its efficiency and purity. In the management of our foreign relations, including important questions of international law, and the treaty of Washington, the Administration has shown wisdom, courage and dignity, and has maintained the honor of the nation unTarnished.

Fourth. A large portion of the revenue necessary to defray the current expenses of the government and to pay its indebtedness must be derived from duties on imports. These duties should be levied with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, and so as to promote as far as possible the interests of every section and branch of industry, and so that labor of every kind may have constant employment and just reward.

Fifth. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for homes for the people and for purposes of education.

Sixth. As there can be no productive industry without a just and adequate and unfailing currency, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantees for the safety and prosperity of the one and remunerative investment of the other.

Seventh. We have unbroken confidence in the integrity, paudence and patriotism of President Grant, and are in favor of his renomination for a second term; and we present to the Republican party for nomination for Vice President of the United States the name of Ohio's first war Governor, Hon. William Dennison, a man eminently worthy of that high office.

The Convention then adjourned. This evening a large crowd assembled in the Opera House to listen to a speech from Hon. John A. Bingham.

The State Central Committee met this afternoon, and organized by the election of J. D. Harrison as Chairman, Sidney Faus as Secretary, and J. B. Neil as Treasurer. W. T. Wilson, A. T. Wickoff, C. C. Walcott and James Williams were elected as an Executive Committee, with G. H. Otis and W. H. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., as advisory members.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of Mrs. Josephine McCarthy, for the murder of Henry H. Hall, in a street car in Utica, N. Y., has been put over to the 25th of April.

Most of the Japanese Embassy started from Philadelphia for Reading yesterday, to inspect the coal mines and iron furnaces.

Gen. Wm. Trousdale, formerly Governor of Tennessee, died at his residence in Gallatin yesterday.

Frank Mullen, a law student, from Zanesville, fell from the fourth story of a building at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday night, while intoxicated, and was instantly killed.

STATE POLITICS.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 17, 2872.

A communication in the Oil City *Derrick* of this morning suggests the name of Gen. McClamont as the oil men's candidate for Governor, without regard to politics. The General will have the full support of the oil men.

Says the York *Republican*: "In the little borough of Dillsburg they have the cumulative system of voting. The Democrats, knowing they could not elect any of their candidates, concluded to deposit all their votes in favor of Mr. Charles Bannister, an illiterate colored man, for a town Councilman. Of course he was elected, and now the Democrats want to know what they are going to do about it."

The number of public spirited men in Beaver county who are desirous of serving their country in some reasonably profitable office is really astonishing. Says the Beaver *Argus*: "Up to the present time we believe twelve gentlemen have formally declared their intentions to serve the people of this county in the capacity of sheriff the next term. Eight gentlemen propose to move on Mr. Singleton's works and capture the register and recorder's office, and five other gentlemen have expressed desires to be a third man in the county commissioners' office. Most of the gentlemen above alluded to are beginning to canvass to some extent, and for all we know to the contrary their chances are excellent. We have no doubt, too, but that all of them entertain similar views."

The Sharon *Herald* says: The Democrats of Middlesex covered themselves with glory at the late election. They conceived it would be a huge joke to elect Mr. M. A. Stewart—a colored barber of the place, and a staunch Republican withal—as one of the borough councilmen, and accordingly cast their votes for him, some very enthusiastic ones among them taking advantage of the cumulative law and giving him six solid votes. Much to their surprise he far outdistanced all his competitors and was triumphantly elected. And now they wish they hadn't done it, and they talk gloomily of the "dark" ages and of a cloud hanging over Middlesex.

LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW HOMESTEAD LAW.

A Farm for Every Soldier, Sailor and Marine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872.

The inquiries concerning the exact terms of the soldiers homestead bill are very numerous from all quarters. As it goes to the President for signature, it provides that every officer or soldier, seaman or marine, who served during the rebellion and was honorably discharged, shall, on compliance with the homestead act, receive a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of public lands, not mineral, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work; provided, that said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement; and provided also, that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements any one entitled to enter under this act, and who has heretofore entered less than one hundred and sixty acres under the homestead act, may enter enough under the present act to make 160 in all. If any person entitled to the provisions of this act has died, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by guardian duly appointed, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act. If any previous entry under the homestead act has lapsed by reason of absence of the preemptor in the army or navy, the entry shall be restored. Any soldier, sailor, marine, officer or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead, provided that said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed commence settlement and improvements on the same, and therefore fulfill all the requirements of this act. The commissioner of the General Land Office is to make all needful rules to carry the act into effect.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to pay $5,000 to the widow and family of the Senate for the expenses of the Arms Investigating Committee. Adopted.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By LOGAN, to incorporate the National Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Industrial Training School Association.

Mr. WRIGHT, confirming entries by actual settlers on railway grants, where the same have been allowed through mistakes of Government officers.

Mr. WILSON reported without amendment the House bill prohibiting the enlistment of minors in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians.

Mr. POOL reported without amendment the bill requiring all votes for Representatives in Congress to be by ballot.

Mr. MORTON said that at the request of some of the friends with whom he was accustomed to act in the Senate, he had decided to withdraw his amendment for the abolition of internal taxes, intending, however, to seek that object by another bill.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad Bill was called up, after some discussion the House amendments were rejected, yeas 16, nays 34.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that settlers along the line of the road shall be entitled at their option to receive back from the United States moneys paid on or for their lands, or to receive eighty acres in addition to the amount now held by them. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

The House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee came up.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit to-day until the bill should be disposed of. He said that the adoption of amendments to the tea and coffee bill had changed somewhat the plan of the committee, and he believed that if the Senate would now take the bill as reported from the Committee on Finance, reducing the duty on salt one-half.

Mr. BLAIR moved to make salt duty free. He denounced the tax on salt as most unjustifiable and oppressive, and spoke at length against the protective policy. Speaking of the salt monopoly, he stated on authority of Mr. Wells, that the Onondaga Salt Company had in one year made six dividends, one of which was twelve and one-half per cent.

Mr. CONKLING denied the statement, and said the capital invested in the manufacture of salt paid but seven per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN read from a sworn statement of the officers of the Onondaga Salt Company, showing that their profits for the past two years have been only three and a half per cent.

Mr. BLAIR said that whenever monopolies came to ask Congress for laws that would enable them to live at the expense of the rest of the people, they were always ready to make statements of this kind.

Mr. CONKLING asked Blair how many of his constituents had petitioned for the repeal of the duty on salt?

Mr. BLAIR replied that his constituents and the people of the whole country were tired of the habit of troubling Congress about their grievances than others, but were none the less conscious of them. He did not believe a word of the statement made by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Onondaga Salt Company, and argued the question at length.

Mr. CHANDLER replied.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM proposed that the protective system was more beneficial to labor than to capital. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend so as to make books in ancient and foreign languages free.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend so as to admit free of duty property of citizens of the U. S. returned from foreign countries, and reported by the owner and not for sale. Lost. Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the conference committee on the bill for the reporting of the debates, reported that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House with a modification as to the advertising for the work. The report was agreed to.

The bill designating a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company came up, and filibustering was resumed.

The House spent the day in voting by yeas and on mere formal motions, without making progress on the bill or approaching any solution of the difficulty.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. Archer, of Maryland, on the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department, instead of Mr. Voorhees, who declined. The House then adjourned.

A NAVAL BATTLE LIKELY.

The Blockade-Runner Virginius and the Spanish War Steamer Pizarro Preparing for a Fight

JAMAICA, March 26, *via* HAVANA, March 27.—The steamer Elba, which has arrived from Aspinwall, reports that things were coming to a crisis between the Republic and the Spanish war steamer Pizarro. A naval engagement was imminent when the Elba left the harbor. Both vessels had steam up, guns in position, and everything ready for the conflict which their Captains seemed resolved upon. Gen. Quesada was instigating the mischief. The Government was inactive, and the Spaniards were very insolent. A Spanish man-of-war Tornado was entering the harbor as the Elba sailed.

HAVANA, March 27.—Spanish naval officers here ridicule the report of the blockade-runner Virginius howling fight in the harbor of Aspinwall. They say she is only trying to make her escape.

Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Northern Indiana at Muncie—Small-Pox and Spotted Fever in the Wabash Valley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 27, 1872.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northern Indiana met at Muncie to-day, Bishop Scott, of Maryland, presiding. One hundred and fifty delegates are present. A new feature of the present Conference will be the introduction of one hundred and fifty lay delegates. This, it is expected, will add greatly to the interest of the occasion. The proceedings to-day were the appointing of the several committees, arranging a programme for work, &c. It will remain in session until next week.

The spotted fever and small-pox has prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the Wabash valley, along the Wabash and Western Railroad, during the last three months. Fort Wayne has not thus far had one case.

MR. CHARLES ENDERLY, F. R. S., late Lieutenant Governor of the Auckland Islands, has issued a pamphlet, in which he suggests, as a means of avoiding all disputes between England and America, that the two countries should unite under one government, the form to be monarchial. Whether his friends have yet made application for a writ *de lunatico* we are not informed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Tariff Discussed in the Senate.

An Effort to Disentangle the Tea and Coffee Bill.

Local Inspectors to be Looked After.

Mr. Sumner Before the French Arms Committee.

HE TESTIFIES UNDER PROTEST.

His Evidence of No Particular Importance.

Battle of the Railroads in the House.

Steamboat Bill to Come Up To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872.

The only feature in the tariff discussion in the Senate to-day was a speech from Frank Blair against the so-called Syracuse and Saginaw salt monopolies, which commanded general attention. When he concluded he moved an amendment to the pending tariff bill, placing salt on the free list, which was lost by the close vote of 22 to 25. Mr. Morton has withdrawn his amendment providing for the raising of internal revenue in accordance with the recommendations in the President's message, which he will hereafter submit in an independent bill. The friends of protection will make strenuous efforts, however, to disengage the tea and coffee bill from all amendments, and have it passed as it originally came from the House. Mr. Scott made an appeal to the Senate to this effect to-day, and this phase of the tariff discussion will come up again to-morrow.

The Chicago Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had up the Chicago relief bill, and agreed to report it to-morrow without amendment. The Saginaw delegation were given a hearing, and suggested several amendments to the bill. One was to exclude lumber from the provisions of the bill, another to include the Michigan burnt district in the benefits of the bill, and still a third to adopt Fessenden's bill as a substitute. One fact that came out during the arguments of this delegation was that the Saginaw district had little or no market for lumber in Chicago, the product of that locality being mostly sent to Buffalo. Gen. Logan and Messrs. Fairbanks and Hovey appeared in behalf of the bill, and closed the arguments. Mr. Hovey, of Illinois, one who have made a canvass of the situation that the opponents of the bill cannot muster as much strength as when it first came from the Senate. Thaves will have charge of the bill, and is disposed to let in amendments including the burnt districts of Michigan.

Admiral Porter's Steamboat Laws.

Special Agent Martan, who was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the steamboat law to investigate the burning of six boats at Cincinnati on the 7th inst., has reported. He found no negligence on the part of the officers of the vessels or Local Inspectors, and no deficiency of the required apparatus for extinguishing fires. He will visit next week Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Evansville, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, to make a full investigation of the management of all vessels charged with administering the steamboat laws. He will report from Louisville upon the disaster of the steamboat Falls City.

Mr. Sumner Again.

By a vote of 30 to 16, the Senate to-day decided to nonconcur in the House amendments to the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant. Senator Howe will to-morrow move for the appointment of a conference committee, when the bill will again come up for discussion. Several amendments are now pending, and further ones will be offered to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner's Second Protest

Before the Senate French Arms Committee this morning, took that body entirely by surprise, though on reading it proved harmless in effect merely a supplement to his additional precedents to that of yesterday. It acted, however, as a decided irritant upon the temper of the leading members of the Committee, Mr. Carpenter interrupting and endeavoring to cut off Mr. Sumner during the first sentences, and Mr. Hamlin at the close beginning the investigation in spite of him. The bill, which had been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendment providing that it shall go into effect on the 1st of July concurred in.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that having failed yesterday to get salt put on the free list, he would now move as an amendment to the provision in the first section of the bill as reported from the Committee on Finance, reducing the duty on salt one-half.

Mr. BLAIR moved to make salt duty free. He denounced the tax on salt as most unjustifiable and oppressive, and spoke at length against the protective policy. Speaking of the salt monopoly, he stated on authority of Mr. Wells, that the Onondaga Salt Company had in one year made six dividends, one of which was twelve and one-half per cent.

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The bill designating a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company came up, and filibustering was resumed.

The House spent the day in voting by yeas and on mere formal motions, without making progress on the bill or approaching any solution of the difficulty.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. Archer, of Maryland, on the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department, instead of Mr. Voorhees, who declined. The House then adjourned.

Preparations for the State Fair at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 27, 1872.

J. Buckingham, of Zanesville, President; J. H. Klippart, of Columbus, Corresponding Secretary; J. G. Delano, of Chillicothe, R. P. Cannon, of Aurora, W. S. Hickox, and other members and attaches of the State Board of Agriculture, are in the city to-day, examining the grounds for the State Fair, staking off sites for buildings, and making other arrangements for the exhibition in September.

The Tripartite Bridge Company.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in yesterday's COMMERCIAL over the signature of "Tripartite" in defending the proposed *obstruction*, intimates that the opinions given by the Coal Exchange were not "honestly entertained," and he proposes to give *"facts that are facts,"* and then makes assertions that *are not facts*. "Tripartite" speaks seriously of the great desire of the directors to "further the beneficent project committed to their hands by *nearly six hundred stockholders*," and all for the public good; *they* have no private interests to serve—are willing to pay for new navigation, and, to do so, are "willing to waive the clear rights granted them by their charter" in order that they make a less obstruction. This is truly magnanimous, and is even more than the Coal Exchange and other river interests have any right to expect, nor do they desire it. The river interests simply ask that the Bridge Company construct their bridge in accordance with the State and national laws—nothing more. But after making these assertions, "Tripartite" says they only ask *a slight modification* of their charter, that will allow them to make the spans over the Allegheny *two hundred feet shorter*, and the superstructure over the Ohio *fifteen feet lower*, and calls this *a slight modification*. One or two more such modifications would amount to a dam.

"Tripartite" betrays an amount of ignorance that is surprising when he asserts that with even this *slight modification* their bridge will be higher and wider than any other bridge between here and St. Louis. He is evidently not aware that there are bridges between these cities which are over a *thousand feet span* and *one hundred* feet high, and yet Pittsburgh opposed them and contested the right to erect these structures.

"Tripartite," in a spirit of sarcasm, pronounces the committee of the Coal Exchange "an agreeable set of gentlemen, truly." One point on which they *are agreeable* is, that they will oppose any unlawful structures across the Ohio river.

Now, as for the ferry company being greatly exercised about the bridge, I think the idea exists only in the imagination of the writer. The President of the ferry company is a stockholder in the bridge, and the President of the bridge company is a stockholder in the ferry, and others of the ferry company are also stockholders in the bridge company, and so far as I know, there has been no exatement about the ferry company's stockholders, they appearing to be entirely indifferent on the subject. If "Tripartite" is endeavoring to create sympathy for the bridge by making an *obstruction* that the ferry company are opposing said *obstruction*, he will make a signal failure. If the bridge company comply with existing laws and *their present charter*, they will meet with no opposition from the river interests; but if they persist in demanding a right to build a bridge that *will very materially interfere* with the *free navigation* of the Ohio river, in which more than *six hundred thousand stockholders* are interested, they will meet with a determined and deserved resistance.

RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1872.

A distinguished physician of Boston, being invited to lecture on temperance, says in his letter of acceptance: "Physiological Suasion is the argument I employ, endeavoring to show that alcohol cannot from its very nature and process of production be useful in building up any of the tissues of the human body."

Fatal Accident.

A man named George Santmeyer, a brakeman of a freight train on the Connellsville Railroad, met with a fatal accident about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was braking on the Brinton freight train going east, and was standing on the top of one of the cars when he met the fatal mishap. He was struck by an overhead bridge, near Sedgwick station, and was almost instantly killed.

THE MUSIC CLASS at the Pennsylvania Female College, east end of Fifth avenue, will give their second *soiree musicale* in the chapel of the institution this evening. A programme embracing many vocal and instrumental gems will be rendered by the members of the class, and a choice entertainment is certain for all who may have the good fortune to be present.

To Take the Rostrum Again.

Mr. D. L. R. Rine has in course of preparation a lecture on his recent painful experiences, which he expects to deliver in this city in the course of a few days. Judging from a hasty reading of portions of it, we can safely promise a most interesting discourse. Humbly acknowledging his faults, he desires an impartial hearing from Christian men and women, hoping to regain their confidence, and through it their help and encouragement in living a life free from guile. In his address Mr. Rine gives the leading incidents of his troubles in Chicago, in prison and out, some of them funny, but others quite the reverse, and from all hopes to inculcate many useful lessons. Due notice of the time of the lecture will be given.

THE LARGEST PUMP MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Ramsey & Co., Seneca Falls, New York, U. S. A.—New York Manufacturing News.

The catalogue of Ramsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, embraces over 800 different styles and sizes of Lift and Force Pumps. They are now turning out 1,500 Pumps per week, which range in price from $3 to $400, employing 130 hands in the business. John A. Ramsey has recently patented an improved galvanized noncorrosive cast iron Pump, which is safe from rust. There is also on their list Sad Irons, Skeins and Boxes, Green-House, Garden and Fire Engines, Hose Carriages, Hose Carts, Hose, Steel Amalgam Bells, Cider Mill Screws, Jack Screws, Sinks, &c. The machinery in Ramsey & Co.'s factory is of the most efficient kind—much of it being of their own invention, and is driven by an unfailing water power. They are now building a new factory, 84 by 42 feet and 4 stories. When this is completed they will increase their working force to 250 hands. The business now carried on by this firm was established by Ramsey about 30 years ago.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.*

Great Bargains in Pianos.

For considerably less than $500, we will sell the splendid Rosewood seven-octave pianos made by Marchal & Smith, New York. They have elegantly carved legs and serpentine moulding, and, unlike all others at that price, are of the large, *full-size* pattern. No piano has yet appeared in this country, which can at all compare in quality of tone, thoroughness of workmanship, and general completeness with the Marchal & Smith pianos, at the exceedingly low price asked for them. These pianos fill a long felt public want. Call and examine, at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, No. 122 Wood street, sole agents for the above and Steinway's pianos.

Family Favorite.

Weed Sewing Machines in every style and finish *do exactly the same range of work.* No one can buy at any price a better machine than that within reach of the means of the poorest. Call at 116 Market street.

Successful.

The Weed Sewing Machine, since its advent in the "Family Favorite" style, has achieved a success beyond precedent. Improvements are being constantly added to its almost perfection, which already place it out of reach by its closest competitor. *Do not be persuaded to purchase a machine until you have examined the Weed,* and, *then,* if we cannot satisfy you, we will not feel injured if you go to another. Jno. Biggert & Son, 116 Market street.

THE attention of manufacturers and capitalists is directed to the advertisement in to-day's issue, of the auction sale of the Patapsco Chemical Works, situated on Point, Baltimore, Maryland. This property is eminently adapted to the purposes of a Phosphate Manufactory, an Oil Refinery, Chemical Works, or any other large manufacturing establishment.

FREE LECTURE.—Rev. Wm. T. Beatty will lecture at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this (Thursday) evening, taking for his subject "Within the Silent Land," and earnest invitation is extended to all to come and hear this lecture on the life and character of the great lover of liberty. Admission free.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other.

USE T. C. JENKINS'S roast coffee. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page are sorted by several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SAFE—A SMALL SECOND-HAND Safe. Address, stating price, &c., Box E. A., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MILLINER—FIRST CLASS Milliner. Apply to S. C. McKELVEY, 46 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Apply at 97 Roberts street. must come recommended.

WANTED—CANVASSER—AN ACTIVE Canv

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872.

"Disease is the penalty of dirt," exclaims a leading Democratic journal in a well considered article concerning the importance of systematic sanitary regulations in our crowded centers of population. It is perfectly true, and is also the reason why the Democratic party is so dreadfully sick; for the law applies as well in morals as in physics.

The Harrisburg papers grossly abuse the Hon. D. N. White, member of the House of Representatives from Allegheny county, because he dared to propose the removal of the Capital to Philadelphia. The attacks upon Mr. White are purely malicious, and grow out of the fact that he proposes to interfere somewhat with the interests of his assailants. If he had proposed the expenditure of a few millions for new buildings in Harrisburg, his action would have been as highly applauded as it is now emphatically denounced.

The Connecticut campaign is fast drawing to a close. The Boards of Selectmen throughout the State have held their final sessions to admit new voters, excepting those whose qualifications are yet to mature. The Republicans are said to have made considerable gains in all sections, comparing applications from both parties with the number actually made. In Hartford they are represented as being fully one hundred and fifty ahead, the Democrats conceding over one hundred. The Waterbury Republicans had one hundred and fifteen to make, and made one hundred and eight, while the Democrats in the same town having two hundred and forty-six to make got only one hundred and ten in. Willimantic made two Republicans to one Democrat. So in other towns of the State. The returns are very encouraging, and warrant a strong belief in the election of the Republican ticket next Monday.

A Sanitary Convention, called more particularly to discuss and devise plans to prevent, if possible, the expected visitation of the Asiatic cholera this summer, or at least to hinder as far as may be the spread of the terrible scourge, should it reach us, is to assemble in New York city in about two weeks. One thing is certain. Those towns and cities which are in the best sanitary condition, will be most likely to escape the ravages of epidemics of whatever character. Our own city would perhaps do well to send representatives to the convention. If by concert of action the country can be exempted from the encroachment of the dreaded disease, so much the better. At all events, whether represented or not, let such measures be without delay adopted as will tend to ward off pestilences of all kinds, and to lessen their virulence and fatality, should they make their appearance among us. The winter is now over, and the streets, yards, and alleys of the city should undergo an immediate and thorough cleansing.

In the reasons for a new trial in the case of McClurkan *vs.* Lockhart & Parke, and others, published yesterday, the name of Mr. H. M. Long is given in the fifth reason, it being alleged that he was "in improper communication with Samuel Kane, one of the jurors," etc. It is due to that gentleman (Henry M. Long, Esq.,) to say that his name does not appear upon the paper filed by the counsel, the name "Long" only being written, with a blank space left for the initials. This blank was filled by our reporter, by inserting the initials "H. M.," through an inadvertence. We have since learned, through the counsel, that Mr. H. M. Long is not the party meant, and we are authorized to state further that he has taken no part whatever in the trial; that he never spoke to one of the jurors, nor made the slightest effort to approach or influence them through any one else. He was not even in the Court room during the entire trial, and the association of his name with the matter does him gross injustice. We regret exceedingly the mistake which has placed so grave a charge upon a gentleman so wholly innocent, and we deem this explanation but a simple act of justice to Mr. Long.

After many delays in their preparation the new civil service rules have been completed and will, it is understood, at once go into effect. Now then, let the system have a fair and impartial trial. The plan, being experimental, cannot be expected to produce any great improvements all at once. Time and experience will develop alike its excellencies and its defects, and such modifications and changes as are demanded can be made as the necessity arises. Owning to a certain—that the system heretofore in vogue was all wrong, and it is to be hoped the country may never be subjected to such humiliating wrigglings and savage scrambles on the part of its citizens for office, again. It is understood that the feature of life or good behaviour tenure of office has been dropped, upon the grounds that it was in discord with the maxims and habits of the people, and that the tendency of events is more and more to frequent redistribution of public office. It is to be trusted that the rules may be simply and honestly carried out. Whether the new system will satisfactorily settle the vexed question remains to be seen. It can hardly fail, however, to be an almost immeasurable improvement upon the practice which it supersedes.

Nothing so much imperils those great foundations on which human society rests, or tends so greatly to kill human activity at its very roots, as the element of uncertainty. The recent concurrent action of the Senate with the House in placing tea and coffee on the free list, for instance, produced a general sense of satisfaction throughout the country, since it inspired a feeling of confidence in the permanence and stability of those great productive home industries which have brought us so large a share of our prosperity at home and our credit abroad. The more recent proceedings of the Senate concerning the same matter, by again unsettling the whole subject, and throwing anew into the realm of debate a question supposed to have been definitely solved, are therefore to be deeply regretted by all sober, sensible and orderly minded men. Under the present circumstances and conditions of the country the only safe and solid basis to build upon is the principle of protection to the products of our own skill and resources, which the vacillating policy of the Senate has again endangered. It is said that the Senate Finance Committee are anxious to have a joint conference with the Representative Committee of Ways and Means for the purpose of defining a policy. Should it be held, let the latter hold the Senate to its work.

Referring to the unabated progress of the Persian famine, and to the imminent danger in which that afflicted nation stands of absolute extinction from the face of the earth, the Detroit *Post* makes a good point by showing how the protective system, by diversifying industry, invention and productiveness, brings about such a complete and rounded development of the whole national economy as enables the deficiencies of one locality to be replaced by the excess of another—to that extent guarding against calamity and disaster, from whatever side they may come. The illustration is a good one, but the *Post* might have gone still farther, and have shown how, while in old times the immense manufacturing industry of Persia made it one of the richest countries of the East, yet in consequence of English free trade, the great caravans of fine goods formerly made by the Persians have been overwhelmed by cheap British supplies, so that the people were compelled to devote themselves almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, which, when the terrible drought came, left them not only starving, but without money or credit to purchase supplies from other countries with which they held intercourse. Suppose England should get such full control of our markets as to repress our manufactures and force the majority of our people into agriculture—does anybody desire to contemplate the results that would probably ensue should the brassy skies bake our soil into brick, as in Persia?

Very little credence is to be placed in the current rumors concerning Senator Sumner's alleged sympathy with the Cincinnati movement. He has of late again and again contradicted the fabricated accounts of unscrupulous correspondents respecting his views and opinions, his last authoritative utterance being an emphatic declaration that everybody might be sure he should never "play into the hands of the Democratic party, or support any measure which directly or indirectly restored them to power again." The personal differences of the Senator with the Executive do not warrant the statement that he designs to desert the party which is the representative of those elevated ideas and policies of liberty and justice, to the growth and advancement of which his life has been so continuously devoted. There are, perhaps, some things in his course which are to be regretted, but so there are in the lives of all public men. He has rendered himself liable to severe criticism, perhaps; but his faults and weaknesses, whatever they may be, are certainly not of a character to justify the vindictive feelings in some quarters exhibited toward him. Until better evidence than any which has yet been furnished is adduced in proof of his proposed defection from the Republican organization, the commonest justice demands that what he has himself said concerning his intention "to battle for Republican principles in the future as in the past," shall be accepted as final and conclusive.

Referring to a few days ago to the charges which the New York *Times* had allowed one Ballard to make in its editorial columns against Inspector Superintendent Miller, we stated that the committee appointed to investigate the charges had acquitted Miller of all blame. This was a mistake; the truth being that the Superintendent was found to have done several things which it is impossible to reconcile with the character of an honorable man. This fact, however, does not excuse the *Times* for permitting an unknown man to use its editorial columns for his own mischievous purposes. While F. W. Browning was railing at Miller in the *Times*, the same man, under his real name of Ballard, was lauding Miller in another paper, *The Spectator*.

One of the Philadelphia papers, indulging in a little pardonable glorification over the increasing importance and prosperity of that thrifty burgh, says that, "if fairly counted, its population would reach one million." We rejoice at the vigorous energy and enterprise which our sister city is exhibiting in so many directions. However it may be with other places, Pittsburgh is not jealous of her growth nor envious of her welfare; and if in future she will only faithfully see to it that there is a "fair count," as well of votes at the polls as of dwellers in her borders, we shall have a still higher opinion about her. It has been the lack of this identical "fair counting" which has heretofore brought her name somewhat into disrepute.

THE ARMY AND ABUSES.

When one considers how seldom people in the older States are reminded of the existence of a regular army among us by the sight of its members, it is not surprising that its military affairs are neglected. In fact, there is a rather common notion in the average American mind that the army is a mere useless source of expense, which might be abolished without serious detriment to the country at large or any of its important interests. While some have always seen the necessity of a few soldiers to occupy frontier posts, and help to put down Indians of murderous proclivities, perhaps a greater number have been wont to think that even for these services the value of the army has been overestimated, and that the use has been cultivated for the instrument rather than the instrument for the use. Such impressions, however ill founded, are not unnatural among a busy people, who never have occasion to see and seldom have occasion to anticipate the need of regularly trained soldiers either for the preservation of order, or for defense against foreign enemies. And yet the little army of the United States is one of our most essential institutions. With reference to the question of size there have been and may be differences of opinion among thoughtful statesmen, but from the beginning American politicians of that class have been pretty well agreed as to the policy of maintaining a regular military force as a nucleus for the organization of the militia in the contingency of domestic or foreign war. After making all necessary abatements it must be conceded that their theoretical views on the subject have been fully justified by experience. In opening up new Territories in the West and Southwest, in maintaining order on the frontier and in the protection of emigrants, and in our foreign wars as well as in the great struggle of recent years, the regular army with its well educated and accomplished officers, has rendered such services to the country as have seemed to make much of the difference between failure and success. Then, in employments subsidiary to the army, though not strictly military, in the coast survey, in various works of engineering, and in labors of inland survey and exploration, officers trained at West Point have done much to enhance the credit of the country abroad, and thus as well as in the form of practical results of utility, have perhaps more than repaid the entire expenses of the school. One fact is especially worthy of mention and remembrance, the great value to the country of so considerable a body of public servants distinguished for personal integrity. Not forgetting the disreputable exceptions, we may yet with confidence say that army officers regularly educated at West Point do not rob their employers. They are mostly gentlemen in the old fashioned sense of the word, with whom honesty is a point of professional and personal honor. In a word, there is abundant reason why the people should not only take a deep interest in their small regular army in view of its actual use, but feel a decided pride in the organization in view of its past performances.

In the New York *Tribune* of Monday there was a long letter from Washington, detailing certain abuses in the army which are the manifest consequences of the indifference with which the people regard their military establishment. Two or three months ago we referred to the frequency of desertions as having become an enormous evil, which, in ignorance of facts, we tried to account for by conjectural reasons. This *Tribune* letter makes the matter plain enough. Formerly, it seems, civilians were employed as laborers in "getting out timber, quarrying stone, running saw mills, burning brick and lime, driving wagon," and other such non-military work as is often required at the various military posts. But under orders from Washington, and with a view to economy, the number of civilians thus employed has been so reduced that it is now necessary to turn one-half of the army into laborers. As they did not enlist for such work, and as the wages paid them as soldiers is much less than they could earn as laborers, of course the soldiers grow discontented and desert. Those who remain naturally soon cease to take any pride or pleasure in their soldierly duties, and seldom fail to take advantage of their ample opportunities of drunkenness. Discipline is generally relaxed, and the enlisted regular soldiers are really less effective than raw recruits.

Another surprising feature of the system mentioned in the *Tribune* letter is the fact that while one-half of the soldiers are employed as mere laborers, "an officer is forbidden in any case whatever to use an enlisted man as a servant." Hence, as on the frontier it is generally impossible to find one, an officer on sudden emergencies when haste is of the utmost importance is compelled, besides his regular duties, to attend to his horse, cook his own food, etc., though he may be surrounded with men capable of doing these things for him. We also find some statements concerning the character and efficiency of our army officers, which are so surprising and so inconsistent with their former reputation as to call for immediate attention at the War Department. On the authority of "records of courts martial," the writer mentions "instances of both petty embezzlements and drunkenness for which no parallel can be found in any of the European armies." There may be exaggeration here, though it would be strange if the army had wholly escaped the flood of corruptions which has swept over the country since the war. Negligence in inspection is alleged as one chief cause of the prevailing evils, and it may be that increased interest in and attention to the army on the part of the public, are more likely than anything else to result in the greatly needed reforms.

Some London correspondents of the American press have written very strongly concerning the reaction of English public opinion which followed the publication of the American case. From the statements of some of these writers it appeared, that Englishmen in general were so disgusted with the futile cunning, grasping avarice, bad faith and abusive language displayed in the "case," that they were quite content with the sudden termination of the era of good feeling, and resolved for the future to keep clear of Jonathan as rather a low fellow after all. Whatever exaggeration there may have been in this representation, there can be no doubt that Englishmen, of the class who give tone to the London journals, were really unpleasantly surprised by the style and tenor of the American statement, and honestly thought that in it Jonathan appeared in a rather contemptible character, that of a man who for the last year had talked plausibly and fluently about the importance of peace and about his concern for the recognition of principles, while comparatively indifferent as to material compensation for English violations of neutrality, and who yet took advantage of the loose language of the treaty to revive all his old claims. If the American newspapers next received had been blatant for war and full of old boasts, and of the old comparisons of English feebleness with American power, the first English impression produced by the case would have been confirmed, and the mischief might have been permanent. Fortunately the American press disclosed no change of spirit, and John Bull saw that his first impression was wrong. It is manifest from that he perceived his mistake with decided gratification. He is not usually pleased to find himself mistaken, but in this instance it was satisfactory to learn that he had formed an erroneous judgment. In a late number of the Gentleman's Magazine, an article entitled *John and Jonathan*, is said well to portray the pleasure with which the former anticipates permanently agreeable relations with the latter. Assuming that England were victorious in a war between the two countries and the United States released from the fears of the world, the writer says that "Englishmen would feel themselves accursed and dishonored by the achievement: accursed because they had driven back the stream of civilization; dishonored because they had destroyed the national life of a State as closely allied to their own as one brother is to another." Assuming America to be victorious and England stripped of her colonies and her Indian empire, and her industry and commerce destroyed, the writer believes that "an American visiting England and seeing the effects of his country's triumph in empty warehouses, silent factories and grass-grown streets, would mourn over the desolation of his ancestral home, and curse his countrymen who had wrought such ruin." It is not all a vain imagination, we are sure.

"Considering the magnitude and multifarious character of the business passing through the office of the United States Treasurer, that officer comes very handsomely out of the examination of his accounts, just concluded. The committee's report shows, as we expected, the deficiency caused by the defalcations of two dishonest clerks, and a further discrepancy of $668,373 63; but this last amount is found to be wrongly placed, rather than deficient. After all, the enormous amount of money handled in the Treasurer's office seems to have suffered small loss."—*New York Tribune.*

That is a deserved tribute to a meritorious officer. Now then, apply the same impartial principle of judgment to the conduct of the national administration, and—"considering the magnitude and multifarious character" of its duties and responsibilities—while there are some defalcations and discrepancies which it is to be wished had not been, and while a number of mistakes and errors of various kinds have doubtless been committed—it will probably, on the whole, come out of the examination in pretty nearly as "handsome" a manner as the Treasurer. And we think the people care for is the average result of things.

The wonderful enterprise and pluck of Chicago and the West are again demonstrated. The State Microscopical Society of Illinois have started a quarterly (of seventy pages) in the field hitherto untried by journalists, of microscopy and the allied sciences. It is the only magazine distinctively of the kind in the country. The title is *The Lens*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A number of Americans are spending this season in Munich, where the cost of living is said to be less than in any other city in the world. Moncure D. Conway's description of this "City of the Little Monk," in *Harper's Magazine*, will send throngs of visitors there this year, and then, good bye to cheap living.

An interesting boy of nine summers, belonging to Virginia City, Nevada, painted his little brother in the most approved Sioux manner and exhibited him as a captured child of "Spotted Tail" for the sum of twenty-five cents a ticket. In that boy is the making of another Barnum, and with all the Western improvements.

An inventive Michigan genius is said to have succeeded in bringing out an eight-legged steam walking machine that can hitch to and walk off with any amount of tonnage that wheels can roll. The inventor has gone to Washington to secure a patent.

A woman with strong powers of imagination is said to be suffering excruciating agony from a thorough conviction that she has a snake in her leg between the knee and the thigh. Her condition is painful to behold; no reasoning can change her conviction, or rather her monomania, and she is gradually sinking to the grave.

While our own government is considering the policy of going through the farce of forbidding the slaughter of the buffalo, that of England has resolved to take precautions against the threatened extinction of elephants in the Madras Presidency. It appears that the increase of population, with its result of increase of cultivated land, has narrowed the bounds of the elephant range, and railroads and sportsmen are rapidly destroying the whole race.

New York people of fashion are startled when they visit one of their number by the apparition of a Chinese footman, clad in gorgeous array and with pig tail braided about five feet downward toward his two feet.

In Philadelphia they have a peculiar local custom of tying black ribbons on the shutters of houses as a symbol of mourning. Since the late visitation of small-pox the prevalence of these emblems has had an alarming effect on strangers. The assurance is, however, published by authority that the pestilence has almost disappeared.

Mirrors sometimes cast unpleasant reflections. One did in Boston last Saturday, when a young woman, seeking to slyly appropriate a pair of kid gloves while the clerk's back was turned, was thus detected by him. He didn't do anything in a hurry, but when she handed him five dollars to pay for another pair she had bought, he suavely smiled, and said, "That will pay for both pairs." The maiden blushed and hastily retired.

An absent minded bookkeeper of New York the other day went for his lunch while smoking. When his soup came he mechanically poked the cigar behind his ear, as he would a pen, and now wears a large piece of sticking plaster on the place where the lighted end had rested.

In a smuggling case before the United States Circuit Court last Monday an expert was called to testify as to whether the cigars siezed were imported. He said he could not swear to the fact without testing them by the process of smoking, and was allowed to take a number of them home to put them to that ordeal.

Paris gourmands are consoled for the disasters of the Franco-German war by the unusual excellence and abundance of the crop of truffles.

It may not be generally known that in England there is added to sentences of imprisonment passed upon convicted garroters, one or more supplemental floggings. Whatever objections may be urged against this return to a barbarous form of punishment, it seems to be a fact that, since its revival, highway thuggism is hardly ever heard of.

Spring is not so very late in its arrival, after all that is, if an old resident of Peoria, Ill., may be credited. This venerable remembrancer tells the Peoria *Review* that in 1822 he arrived in what existed of Chicago then on the 25th of June, and that the frost was not out of the ground. Next year, at near the same date, the soil was frozen so hard that gardening could not be commenced.

A printer's devil in an Omaha newspaper office was bitten by a dog some days ago. After lingering several days death put an end to the sufferings of the dog.

Colonel King, of Texas, has a sung little farm of 84,132 acres, whereon are pastured 65,000 horned cattle, 10,000 horses, 7,000 sheep and 8,000 goats.

Brilliant colors and gilding have been lavishly used in decorating the front of a magnificent new store in Broadway, New York. This is to be the new rage, and combinations of gorgeousness are said to be already designed by which even the radiant costumes of the most resplendent metropolitan belle will be outshone.

This has been the longest skating season on record in New York. It has lasted 112 days—twenty days more than any one that has preceded it.

Boston cats are purifying their flues preparatory to practicing for the Gilmore Jubilee in June.

The Greeley *Tribune*, published in the New York *Tribune's* Colorado colony, speaks hopefully of the future, though they have endured rather a hard winter. The necessaries of life are not very dear there, according to the tariff following: coal is $6½ per tun; hay, $17; flour, per cwt., $3½ to $5½; Wheat, $1 55 per bushel; corn, $1½ per cwt.; bacon, 12½ to 15c. per lb.; wool (Merino), 40c.; Mexican, 30 to 35c. per lb. Wood, $10 per cord; beef, 10a15c. per lb.; mutton, 15c.; buffalo, 15c.; antelope, 15c.; venison, 20c.; trout, 50c.; ham, 20c.; butter, 30a45c.

Credit should be given to the immigrants to this country from Norway and Sweden for thrift, industry and sobriety. In Illinois just now are coming from nearly all the Scandivian settlements hearty endorsements of the new liquor law.

The provisions of the soldiers' homestead bill which has just passed Congress and received the signature of the President, are as follows: Every officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served in the war for a period exceeding ninety days, may, in settling upon the public lands, under the homestead laws, count the period of his service as a part of the five years' residence required to obtain a patent to one hundred and sixty acres. The actual residence on the land must be at least one year. Six months are allowed after the location of the land before the residence upon it must commence. Persons discharged for wounds of disability may have their whole period of enlistment counted. In case of the death of a person who would be entitled to the privileges of the act, his widow, if unmarried, or minor children, if the widow be married or dead, are entitled to its benefits. Any person to whom the bill gives the right to acquire land may have the same entered and the required settlement and residence made by an agent. This is the most important feature of the bill, for a comparatively small number of soldiers will themselves become homestead settlers. The right to transfer their privileges to an agent will doubtless be of considerable value to them.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Burnside will assist at the unveiling of the soldier's monument at Detroit, on next Tuesday week.

Mr. James Ashbury, who brought the Cambria and Livonia to this side of the Atlantic to sail American yachts in American waters, has retrenched his nautical establishment and is going into politics. He offers himself as a candidate for Parliament.

Vice President Colfax came within a year of celebrating his semi-centennial last Saturday.

Self-denial sometimes is its own reward. As for example, here is the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, tempted to leave Amherst to go on an increased salary to the loveliest church in one of the most beautiful suburbs of Boston, and he declines. In less than twenty-four hours his Amherst congregation had subscribed for and presented him with a thousand dollar Treasury note.

Johnny Thompson, the Ethiopian varieties performer, came to grief in Cincinnati on Monday. Forgetting that he owed his own popularity to a successful imitation of negro eccentricities, he resented some peculiarity in a colored citizen with violent assault and battery. He was fined and also sent to the workhouse to meditate for three months on the changes in the constitution which have happened since Chief Justice Taney's time.

Richard Wagner, the composer, has made more money by his one opera, "Tannhauser," than Mozart made by all the glorious works that have rendered his name immortal.

Marshals of France do not get such extravagant pay as some people imagine. According to the official account for 1871, "Marshal Mc-Mahon, commander-in-chief of the army of Versailles, received 70,000 francs a year ($14,000); each of the Marshals not holding a command, 30,000 francs ($6,000); Gen. L'Admirault, Governor of Paris, 50,000 francs ($10,000); Generals Montauban, Bartaille, Cluchat, Du Barail and Douay, heads of corps d'armee, 35,000 francs each ($7,000); General Bourbaki, commander of the Army of Lyons, 34,200 francs."

Miss Loretta Mann, once renowned in Kalamazoo as a lightning compositor, has graduated from the leading medical college in Philadelphia, and returned to Michigan to practice her profession.

Recent visitors to Thomas Carlyle say that he abuses sometimes one side of a subject and sometimes the other, but abuse something or somebody he must.

Lieutenant Dawson, cannot, by the regulations of the British navy, draw full pay while absent in Africa on the humane service of offering succor to England's greatest explorer, Dr. Livingston.

The *Herald* correspondent, captured by the Lowery outlaws in North Carolina, thus describes Rhoda, Henry Berry Lowery's wife. "This young woman is remarkably pretty; her face (oval), of a very light color; large, dark, mournful looking eyes; white, small, even teeth; well rounded mouth; nose slightly *retroussé*, with a profusion of straight jet black hair. She has small hands and feet, a low musical voice, and many minor graces of movement and manner." But then she cannot write, and smokes a pipe and "dips."

The Davenport *Democrat* says Rev. Robert Collyer was recently offered the position of Indian Commissioner in the place of Vincent Collyer, who has resigned. He declined the honor, saying he was afraid the red chape would raise his scalp before they found out what a good sort of a fellow he was.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the desirable season described by oriental poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their baleful influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their system, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasm, with which the living atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping, or of warding off, the attacks of disease, if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work; and that of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

McELROY & DICKSON,

54

WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Retail Stores.

PENN AVENUE,

NOS. 197 AND 199.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ALL THE LATEST

SPRING STYLES

OF

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Hats and Bonnets,

In all Grades, Now Arriving.

FLOWERS.

Fine French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons and Feathers, in the new shades just out, an elegant assortment.
Gros Grain and Taffette Ribbons, all widths, shades and qualities.
Trimming Silks, Corded Satins, Torquoise and Silk Vests in new shades.
Colored English Crapes, for bows.
Black Silk Nett, Plain and Spotted.
Grenadines and Bereges.
Colored Sash Ribbons at bargains.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS OUT.

Our customers, friends and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock, assuring to all equal attention.

Open Saturday Evening Until 8 O'Clock.

THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

L. R. NORTON, State Agent,

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. TThs

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE,

DRY SILLERY AND "EXTRA,"

For sale by

TH LITTELL & MECHLING.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

Importers and Jobbers o Teas,

No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

DRIED LIMA BEANS—ONE BARREL prime Dried Limas, just received and for sale by the quart or bushel, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

OF

DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny,

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Prints, Ginghams,
Tickings, Checks,
Cottonades, Jeans,
Cassimeres and Cloths.

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia.

We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

A. W. Erwin & Co

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

New Goods,

SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K'S, P. K'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store

UNDER MASONIC HALL,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.

NEW SPRING SUITS

We have Just Opened a very large line of

SUITS,

IN

Lawn, Swiss, Linen, Percale, Cambric, Seersucker, &c.

Suits with Overskirts, Spencer Jackets, Polonnaises and Capes.

Fringed, Braided, Ruffled and Variously Trimmed.

Dolly Varden Polonnaises.

Boys' and Misses' Suits.

Guipure Lace Capes.

Llama Lace Sacques.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the unbounded popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than

ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS

Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

REMOVES STAIN FROM MARBLE.

IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes (except washing clothes,) this article is convenient, economical and reliable.

IN THE STORE—For polishing scales, measures, (tin, brass or copper,) knives, shears, &c.

IN THE SHOP—For cleaning, polishing and removing Gums, Oils, &c., from machinery and tools.

IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer.

IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once *effective, economical and harmless*, is required, our Sapolio will prove its *great superiority* over all other substances.

Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

Corner Smithfield Street and Second Avenue. TThs-tf

Newspaper Advertising

A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be INSERTED ONE MONTH IN 37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers, FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.

Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to

J. WEAVER & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Knox Seed and Implement House.

Headquarters for reliable Garden and Flower Seeds, Egyptian Beet in stock, the mixed Lawn Grass Seed, for gentlemen's places, a specialty; Seed Potatoes in variety, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Prime Clover and Timothy, &c., at market prices.

Following Catalogue sent free to applicants, or can be had free at our store: Descriptive Catalogue or Hand-Book of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only; Wholesale Price List, positively for the Trade only.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

Successors to W. W. KNOX, successor to J. KNOX,

TThs No. 137 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN SARDINES—A NEW ARTICLE, put up in large cans and spiced ready for the table, just received and for sale by

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Just Opened, a Complete Stock FRESH and in GOOD ORDER, at Very Low Prices.

White Bed Quilts.

COLORED BED QUILTS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Table Linens, Irish Linens,
Towellings, Table Napkins.

New Carpets and Oil Cloths.

NEW SILKS.

New Dress Goods,

Spring Styles, All Grades, Very Cheap.

New Chintzes and Percales.

NEW CASSIMERES,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JUST OPENED.

EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG,

LATE EUWER & LONG,

Have Removed from their old stand, No. 61 Ohio street, Allegheny, to their new and commodious Room,

No. 150 FEDERAL STREET,

Where they will exhibit to their friends and customers a Fresh Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

150 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Three Doors from the Diamond.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF *WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS!

NEW STYLES.

MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,

In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with

Borders and Rugs to Match.

OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 Fifth Avenue.

PLANING MILL,

Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and sawed to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

SASH!

We have an Immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL

8x10 1¾	inch thick, 12 lights	35c.
9x10 1¾	inch thick, 12 lights	55c.
9x12 1¾	inch thick, 12

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.
DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILLS,	PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD,	BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY,	Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
E. FAHNESTOCK,	HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER,	L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN,	DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27, 1872.

The discount lines of our banks and brokers are well taken up, and paper not of the highest grade is hard to place, even at extreme rates. As the day for quarterly settlements is near at hand, an easing up may soon be looked for, although no plethora is expected. Local stocks are firmly held, with but few sales reported.

—A great number of extraordinary stories are related of the sudden fortunes acquired by various people, in consequence of the remarkable rise in Erie stock during the past few days. One lucky speculator, it seems, was a New York telegraph office messenger boy. Last Saturday he persuaded a gentleman to advance him some money, which he invested in Erie. On Monday he sold out at a profit of $1,200. A gentleman who sailed for Havana last week bought 1,000 shares of Erie before his departure. Tuesday he telegraphed by cable to his broker to sell out, clearing $25,000. It was rumored also that a country store-keeper in a town on the Hudson had netted $34,000 on an investment in Erie. A number of clerks and book-keepers who had saved a little money also seized the opportunity to purchase a few hundred shares on a slender margin, and sold out at a profit of ten to twelve per cent., well satisfied with that, although friends were found in abundance who advised holding on. Nothing, it is said, could be heard in the neighborhood of Wall street on Monday, except how everybody was getting rich. It was black Friday golden reversed.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111¼	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¼	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108	108	108¼
New 5s	109½	109½	109¾
Gold	114¾	115¼	115¼
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold			115½
United States 6-20s of 1861			115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862			112
United States 5-20s of 1864			112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865			112¾
United States 10-40s			107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865			112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867			112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868			112¾
Union Pacific Railroad			
Central Pacific Railroad			
Currency Pacifics			

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 27, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Adams Express		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Quicksilver	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Pacific Mail	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	
Wells-Fargo Ex		78		78		
American Express	54	54	54	54	54	
New York Central	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96	96		96		
Erie	24¾	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91	91	91
Michigan Southern	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central			112	112	112	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93¾	93		92¾	92¾	
Chicago & North's	94	94		94		
do. preferred	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Rock Island	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾		
St. Paul	81	81	81	81	81	81
do. preferred	78	78		77¾		78
Wabash	37	37		37¾		
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾		97¾		
Ohio and Miss'p'i	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	50¾	50¾
Chicago and Alton	111			110		
do. preferred	120			120		
Boston, Hoosac & R	83¾	84				
Harlem	113					
New York Central						
Union Pacific	37¾	38¼	38¼	39	39¼	38
	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	
Tennessee 6s	67		67			
Do. new	67¾		67¾			
South Carolina, July	39½		39½			
South Carolina, April	39		39			
Missouri 6s	85		85		86	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	93¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn's R. R.	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	Camden and Amboy	125
Catawissa	17	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾
Oil Creek & Alley'y R.	58½	Reading	57¾

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

March 26.—Iron—The stock has been generally diminishing, with a steady demand, and the market continues quite firm at the annexed rates:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$90 00@50 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2	47 00@48 00
Hanging Rock, forge	46 00@47 00
Tennessee, No 1	48 00@49 00
Tennessee, forge	46 00@47 00
Alabama, No. 1	49 00@50 00
Missouri, No 1	49 00@50 00
Missouri, No 2	47 00@48 00
STONECOAL.	
Missouri, No. 1 per ton	49 00@50 00
Missouri Forge	47 00@49 00
Ohio, No 1	47 00@48 00
Ohio Forge	42 00@46 00
Scotch Pig	49 00@50 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock car-wheel	55 00@60 00
Missouri car-wheel	60 00@65 00
Red river car-wheel	55 00@60 00
Tennessee car-wheel	52 00@55 00
Alabama car-wheel	50 00@55 00
Machinery and forge	48 00@50 00
Bloom	96 00@100 00
WROUGHT.	
Bar, common, per lb	4¼@4½ c
Bar, charcoal	5½@6 c
Horse shoe	6¼@6½ c
Mule shoe	6¼@6½ c
Nail Rods	5¾@6 c
NAILS.	

The supply continues light, and with a good demand, prices have been quite firm, closing at the following rates:

10d to 60d	$5 00@5 25 40 to 50
60 to 90	5 25@5 50 40 to 50
60 to 70	5 50@5 75 30, fine
Cut spikes	5 25@5 50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—With regard to the markets we have little that is new to furnish the reader. The market has undergone few changes since our last report, and these will be found duly noted. We dread the controversy with our cotemporary relative to sugar and coffee, as it "bulls" the market one day and "bears" it the next, and in closing accounts we would state that when our offer on coffee is accepted we will give attention to closer seed. In the meantime, will our hypercritical neighbor revise its quotations on bacon, and then remember the adage, "those who live in glass houses," &c.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,200	3,433	5,633
Apples, bbls	1,783	1,479	3,262
Cheese, boxes	136	329	465
Corn, sacks	5,281	7,764	13,047
Wheat, sacks	3,365	3,832	7,197
Barley, sacks	3,954	2,312	6,266
Rye, sacks	1,812	870	2,682
Oats, sacks	7,910	6,225	14,135
Butter, packages	475	626	101
Bacon, pieces	5,958	26,361	32,319
Bacon, tierces	234	925	1,159

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Prices remain firm with sales common at 6¾@7c; refined (high test) 7¾@8c; more active sales 8½@c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—Sales good winter at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl; fancy $5@5 50; common $3@3 50. Receipts 25 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $12@14; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Prime Navy meets with ready sale at $2 50 at 75 ₩ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7@9c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales of ¾-lb cans at $1 50@1 75; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; Hanford's $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts since our last 449 packages. The supply of prime butter is short of the demand. We are reported sales of 30bbls; good 24@25c; common 9 @10c.

CHEESE—The market continues dull and prices are firm at the following figures; Goshen 20@21c; Factory 19c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

CIDER—Rea's XXX $15 00 per bbl, other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₩ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 a18 ₩ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50.

CEMENT—Bosworth's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston & Co. $2 25; Rosendale $3 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster. $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 8c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½@10c; old sale, mixed 7½@8c; quarters 5@6c; entirely new crop, 10c old sc; layer raisins ₩ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencias do 15c; purnes 12½c for new. Eggs—In anticipation of Easter prices are firm, and the ruling quotations for prime fresh are 24@25c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 295 bbls. Prices are unchanged at the following figures: Extra Mills—National white wheat, bbls $8 00; sks $8 40; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $8 20; sks $7 90; Morning Glory, winter, bbls $7 80; sks $7 50; Spring—fair to good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₩ bbl; good $7 75 bbl; baker's flour $7 60@7 65.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₩ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel—No 3 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, small $5 50 in bbls. Norway—Mixed 3s, 6 00 in bbls, small $6 50 in bbls. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $6 50.

GROCERIES—All leading dealers report the market brisk and daily on the increase. Prices are firm and unchanged, and we quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one 5 packages, 27c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14c; A 13c; No. 1 12½c; B 12½c; C 12c; C 11½c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10½@11½c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¼c; good 10a10½c; Cuba sugars Dulce; New Orleans sugars, fair 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Harrower & Elder 42c; Wm. H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper gram 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley since our last:

Wheat, sacks	538	Rye, sacks	25
Oats, sacks	333	Barley, sacks	
Corn, sacks	1,183		

Prices show no change, deviating little from four yesterday's quotations. The supply of wheat continues very light, causing prices to rule firm. We quote No. 2 red winter at $1 55@1 60; choice do $1 62½@1 65. Oats—mixed on wharf and depot 48@c white 50c. Corn—80@c. Wheat and oats dull and lower for prime yellow 60c. Rye unchanged in price, prices being nominally 96@98c per bush. Barley—spring 75 @80c; fall 90@95c. Market quiet.

HAY—Choice timothy hay $25@28 ₩ ton; baled on wharf and track $20@21.

HOPS—We quote: 71a at 60a70c ₩ lb; old 70a 40a 44c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 22@30c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Kentucky $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales at 85@85c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85@88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $1 70; Hallad white $1 50.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Has made its appearance and commands $1 75a2 00 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal $1 50; rye meal $2 50.

ONIONS—Sales of extra choice at $3 00a3 50 ₩ bbl; fair to good $2 50a2 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₩ bush.

HAGS—Sales at 4a4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb cans $1; 1-lb $3 00.

SEEDS—Prime clover seed commands $6 00a6 25; timothy and dull $3 a5; flaxseed, $2 25a2 30.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

YELLOW—Sales at 8a8½c ₩ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Sales 90c; nothing coming; rectified 92@93 $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 00a1 05 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 a6 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872.

Cattle.

REMARKS.—During a hasty visit to the East Liberty cattle yards to-day, we gleaned the following facts in relation to the market for cattle, hogs and sheep. The run of cattle this week, thus far, has been light, though the quality has been of an inferior order. Dealers were a little shy in giving an opinion as to the prospects for the balance of the week, but from what we could gather they are fair should the arrivals not prove too heavy, which is not likely. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market at noon to-day, together with the sales for the past three days, from which the reader can draw his own conclusions as to the state of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 ℔s, $6 25@6 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s steers, $6 2 5@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 ℔s, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 ℔s, $4 00 to $4 50; cows, $35 to $50.

Sales.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
28	25,060	$5 85	1	1,290	$5 25
15	19,650	6 00	15	19,980	6 50
14	17,360	6 15	20	25,600	6 60

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

1	1,020	5 12	17	20,070	6 30
4	5,140	6 20			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

2	1,610	4 00	2	2,550	5 50
14	17,350	5 15	25	31,610	6 15
1 steer		6 00	13	16,310	6 12

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

17	lamp	$60 00	1	bull	$40 00
2	lamp	118 00	4	4,870	5 70

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

19	20,620	5 65			

BERGNER, BUFF & CO. SOLD

6	1,270	4 62½	2	3,130	6 50
4	5,630	6 50	2	2,110	6 37
1	1,040	6 50	2	2,400	6 35
1	1,750	6 35			

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs up to time of writing has been fair, though the character of the stock was generally very common. The market moved slow, and as the weather bids fair to become warm, the prospects for the coming week are not bright. We give the following as the ruling quotations of the market at the close of to-day, together with the following sales: Extra Philadelphia $4 75a5 00; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 50a4 75; still fed hogs $4 25a 4 40; rough to common $4 00a4 25.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
13	2,670	4 50	9	1,980	$4 50
14	11,500	4 50	72	11,420	4 50
10	2,860	4 50	40	7,010	4 50
15	2,660	4 65	40	8,120	4 55
4	1,040	4 50	128	24,200	4 60
156	22,760	4 60	37	7,550	4 45
67 stillers	12,850	4 60	20	4,000	4 60
69	12,570	4 45	69	13,170	4 45

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

77	15,260	4 66	74	15,870	5 30
7	1,160	5 40	13	2,740	5 25
34	7,040	4 60	14	2,910	4 60
94	9,470	4 65	143 stillers	29,650	4 60
8	1,640	4 65	58	11,870	4 85
217	21,230	4 50	119	20,440	4 60
43	9,040	4 50	91	18,260	4 55
133	23,420	4 75	43	10,870	4 65
	23,340	4 80	43	10,870	4 65

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

60	11,756	4 60	81	21,800	5 12
87	17,650	4 55			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

80	21,420	5 15	79	22,650	5 20
50	12,520	5 10			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

59	14,840	5 20	6	1,500	5 00
23	5,640	4 75	9	2,240	5 20
7	1,620	4 60	12	3,140	5 00
40	11,020	4 60	40	10,140	4 50
80	19,250	4 40	118	21,950	4 50
40	9,960	4 25		9,720	4 45

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

117	29,390	4 60	2	460	4 00
1	250	4 25	154	39,640	4 55
4	1,020	4 50	54	13,940	4 60
99	25,560	4 45	5	930	4 00
4	on foot	4 60	52	12,500	4 50
2	540	4 40	2	440	3 50
27	12,520	4 50	39	12,170	4 45
2	360	3 50	19	3,140	4 37
55	11,270	4 40	4	1,000	4 50

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep thus far has been heavy and the quality generally good. The market ruled a shade weaker, owing to the belief that Congress will take the tariff upon foreign wool, and the near approach of clipping time, for it is well known that the price of wool regulates the price of mutton. Following are the closing figures of the market to-day: Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $9 00a9 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $8 50a8 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $7 00a7 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $6 00a7 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00a3 00.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	90	$5 00	311	20,410	$6 00
305	15,460	5 80	66	9,010	10 20
68	6,310	5 80	60	12,000	8 20
628	60,054	6 00	2	180	6 25
309	20,960	6 37	7	1,080	

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

146	12,730	5 80	148	12,320	7 87
1	7,120	5 80	1	1,000	5 50
191	15,520	5 85			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

182	13,280	5 85	311	29,870	9 00
465	43,230	8 90	261	14,710	8 80
628	62,150	9 00	1	21,040	9 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

139	11,560	7 50	109	13,820	8 40
293	22,400	8 40	1	1,460	8 50
78	5,480	8 10	182	12,770	8 40

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

158	14,620	8 85	80	6,800	7 20

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

March 26.—Coal—There has been a steady consumptive demand, with no material increase in the supply or change in prices.

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	28c
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	22c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	28c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₩ bush	14c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	16c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	20c

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Tobacco active at unchanged prices; sales 125 hhds. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7 50. Grain quiet and firm; corn, sacked, 60a61c; oats, sacked, 55c; rye 85a86c; barley 150c. Provisions dull and nothing doing; bacon shoulders 2a5½; sides, clear rib, 6½; clear 7c. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders 4½c; sides, clear rib and clear 6c. Mess pork quiet at $12. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour moderately active with an advancing tendency; extra family Wisconsin and Iowa $7 25@7 62; Minnesota $8a8 50. Wheat advancing; red $1 36a1 38; amber $1 38; white choice Michigan $1 43. Rye quiet at $1 02@1 03. Corn firm and steady; yellow 66@; mixed western offered at 55c. Oats—White 54a55@c. Refined petroleum 21½@21¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady; mixed western 63a65c. Oats dull; western 51a53c. Rye quiet at 90a93c. Provisions steady; mess pork $13 25; bulk meats steady, shoulders 4½a4¾c, rib sides 6a6½c; hams at 12½a13c; lard 8½c. Western butter firm at 28a 30c. Whisky nominally at 89c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1 56; No 1 red $1 57; No 2 do $1 53. Corn dull; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46½c; yellow 46¾c; Michigan 46¾c. Oats a shade better and quiet; No 1 42c; No 2 36c; Michigan 38½a39c. Clover seed $5 for March. Mess pork $11 50a12 00 for heavy. Lard 8a8½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1 28; No. 2 $1 20. Oats dull; No. 2 fresh 32c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, old, 37½c. Rye firm; No. 1 69a70c. Barley dull; No. 2 58c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Metals.—Manufactured copper firmer. Ingot lake active and firmer at 33c, cash. Iron—Scotch pig firmly held at $50a54; American $49a52; Russia sheet firm at 17½a18c, gold. Nails strong; cut $5 25; clinch $6 75a7 25; horse shoe 30a33c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Wheat steady and quiet; No 1 red winter, select April, $1 61. Corn quiet. Oats quiet. Refined petroleum firm but quiet at 22a 22½c for trade lots; nothing done in crude.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 65½; amber $1 51a1 56. Corn firm at 49½c. Oats dull and nominal; State 39c. Clover seed firm at $5 10.

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W. S. Mook, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Gas. Mo'rg. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Eby & Co., Gas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, March 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong and higher, opening at 110 and closing at 110¾. Loans ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $83,756,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher, in sympathy with gold.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	112	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	108¼
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111		

STATE BONDS.

Southern securities generally firm.

Missouri 6s	95	Virginias, old	54½
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	
Virginias, new	55		

THE STOCK MARKET.

On the Stock Exchange Erie was the favorite during the morning, but lost much of its hold on speculators during the afternoon. The first sale was at 26¼, which was followed by a rapid decline to 60, and but few sales were made between the two prices. Afterwards the price advanced to 62¾, fell off to 60½, advanced to 62¾, declined to 60 and closed weak at 59¾. The foreign orders for Erie to-day were very limited. Private telegrams from London state that the decline there was attended with very large sales of long stock, and on our own Stock Exchange there were intervals during the day when it seemed as if some brokers could not sell stock enough for their own constituents. The balance of the market was buoyant and higher, the closing ranging from 1 to 3 per cent. Ohio and Mississippi led the list on the upward turn and advanced from 48¾ to 51¾. Rock Island advanced from 91¾ to 92¾. The Rock Island directors have declared a dividend of 4¾ per cent. free of Government tax, payable 23d of April; the transfer books will close on the 8th of April. Northwestern was next in point of interest. The Northwestern common, Wabash, Western Union, St. Paul common, Lake Shore and New York Central were strong and higher. Union Pacific steady. In the miscellaneous list Boston, Hartford and Erie sold up to 9¾. Quicksilver shares weak. Incident to the Erie movement, a report was current on the street today that Heath & Raphael had retired from the concern, but it could not be authenticated. London quotations were for Erie from 51 to 53 for unprotected shares. Stocks at the close were strong, except Erie.

Western Union	72	St. Paul	62¾
Quicksilver	39	do preferred	81
Adams Express	97	Wabash	77¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	78	do preferred	89
American Express	72	Fort Wayne	97¾
U. S. Express	73	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	63¾	do preferred	50
New York Central	95¾	Chicago & Alton	110¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	90	do preferred	120
Erie	59¾	Ohio & Mississippi	50¾
do preferred	78	C. C. & C.	89
Harlem	113¾	Hartford & Quincy	139
do preferred	125	Lake Shore	94¾
Reading	114	Panama	25½
Mich Central	91	Illinois Central	131
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾	Union Pacific	38¾
Northwestern	94¾	Union Pacific bonds	103½
do pref'd	94¾	Union	91¾
Rock Island	92¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	112
New Jersey Central	112¾		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Departures from New

1872.

Arragon	Mar. 30	Bristol.
City of London	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
Anglo-Saxon	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
Spain	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Mar. 30	Liverpool.
Algeria	April 3	Liverpool.
Idaho	April 3	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	April 3	Liverpool.
Harmonia	April 4	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	April 4	Liverpool.
Baltic	April 6	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 6	Liverpool.
England	April 6	Liverpool.
Deutschland	April 6	Bremen.
Java	April 9	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 10	Liverpool.
Denmark	April 10	London.
City of Antwerp	April 10	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Trochu-Figaro Libel Case.

PARIS, March 27.—The trial of the action for libel brought by General Trochu against the newspaper *Figaro* commenced to-day and attracted a large crowd of spectators. M. Vitel, the author of the articles complained of, pleaded good faith in writing the same. Gen. Trochu was examined as a witness, and in the course of his evidence sought to prove that his honor had been attacked. Among the witnesses who testified in favor of the defense were Count Palikao, Ex-Ministers Choureau, Vaitry, Magne, M. Pietri and Marquis Andelarre. Their testimony went to show that Trochu was at first devoted to the Emperor, and when the empire fell, he gave all the assistence in his power to the government of the 4th of September.

A Committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of a recess of two weeks, to begin on the 30th instant.

An American on Trial in England for Murder.

LONDON, March 27.—The trial of William Chester Minor, an American physician, who shot and killed a laborer named George Mershit at Lambeth, February 17th, has been postponed, the prisoner's counsel having entered a plea of insanity.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 27.—Minister Schenck's last reception is announced for Saturday night next.

The Tichborne claimant appeals to the public for subscriptions to aid him in defending himself against the charge of perjury.

MADRID, March 27.—As the time for the elections approaches the indications of disorder become more apparent. Slight disturbances have occurred at Granada, resulting thus far in wounding one person.

ROME, March 27.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

ROME, March 27.—The Pope yesterday gave a long audience to the Prince and Princess of Wales. He desired their Royal Highnesses to convey to the Queen of England his thanks for her constant evidences of sympathy and praised the people of Great Britain for their piety.

MADRID, March 27.—At a meeting of Internationals in this city last night, there was much excitement, and the proceedings were disorderly. A fight occurred, pistols were fired, and one man shot. The troops dispersed a mob yesterday in Grenada.

PARIS, March 27.—General L'Admirault, the Governor of Paris, has prohibited the publication of the *Constitutionnel* newspaper.

LONDON, March 27.—The Republicans of Norwich have invited Mr. Ogden to contest the election in that borough for the vacant seat in Parliament.

McFarre's extensive warehouse and adjoining buildings in Glasgow were destroyed by fire last night. Loss £100,000.

Ashbury has been elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

Mr. Longfellow will sail with a large party of emigrants for Virginia.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 27.—The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool, left yesterday for Norfolk, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland, and took one hundred and fifty colonists, who intend settling in Nebraska. The steamship Sardinian has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 27.—6:00 P.M.—Consols 93. American bonds—5 20s, 92; 92¾; 5 10s, 93; 93¼; 5 20s, 97; 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes 56f.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11d; 11¼d. Red spring wheat 10s 9d@11s; red winter 11s 8d. Flour 26s@26s 6d. Corn 28s. Mess pork 50s. Cheese 70s.

POLITICAL.

New Jersey Indorses Grant.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—In the House resolutions approving the administration of President Grant, and commending his policy in various questions that have been before the public, also indorsing the acts of Congress, were debated about two hours, and finally passed by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-one.

Change in Federal Offices Demanded.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—A number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are about to go to Washington to demand the removal of several government officers, including the Collector and Postmaster of Charleston.

Kentucky Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—A meeting of liberal Republicans, held at the Court House tonight, appointed delegates to the Cincinnati Convention on the first of May.

Iowa State Republican Convention—Delegates Instructed for Grant and Wilson.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 27.—The Republican State Convention held in this city to-day, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in this State. The delegates selected were Gen. G. M. Dodge, A. Clark, J. W. Card and W. H. Severs, from the State at large, and three from each Congressional District, consisting of, First District, C. W. Slagle, Norman Eyerson, S. M. Clark; Second District, John Green, Sylvanus Gates, S. L. Baker; Third District, Wm. H. Andever, Andy Felt and August Beadle; Fourth District, H. G. Little, H. S. Winstour, Gen. J. B. Drake; Fifth District, J. S. McIntyre, Col. S. Dorr, Major Anderson; Sixth District, Isaac Pendleton, S. Williams, P. C. Conger. Three alternates were also selected from each Congressional District.

The following resolutions were adopted with but one or two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the administration of U. S. Grant, in the enforcement of the laws, faithful collection of revenue, reduction of the public debt and strengthening of the national credit, and that we believe with him that a firm, consistent, manly policy to enforce against the will of the people, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to vote for and use their most earnest endeavors to secure his renomination.

Resolved, That recognizing in Jas. F. Wilson, our eminent citizen of Iowa, all qualifications as an able, upright and pure-minded statesman, we hereby instruct the delegates selected by this Convention to vote for his nomination for the Vice Presidency and to exert every just effort to secure it.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Supreme Council of the Scotch Rite Masons will probably meet at Louisville, May 16, instead of San Francisco.

Considerable interest prevails in Treasury circles as to the ultimate result of the investigation into the official conduct of the Comptroller of the Currency. Secretary Boutwell had an interview to-day with the President, and presented a written statement of the Comptroller. This statement will be fully considered before official action is taken in his case.

Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, dined with Senator Sumner this evening.

The New Orleans politicians have made no progress in compromising their differences.

The United States ship Wyoming has been ordered to Aspinwall.

The Committee on Elections and Privileges to-day agreed to report a bill extending over Louisiana the second section of the act of February 28, 1871, for the protection of the right of suffrage. The present law provides for the appointment of two supervisors of elections to attend to registration, &c., in towns of 20,000 inhabitants, on the written application of two citizens. The object of the amendatory law is obvious.

Tobacco Cutters in Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The tobacco cutters of the principal western cities, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago met at the Burnet House in Convention to-day. The proceedings were held with closed doors. The Convention claims to represent the entire cutters branch in those cities. There are forty-two delegates. They claim to represent in the aggregate eight million dollars annual Government tax. They passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the action of the Committee of Ways and Means in favor of a tax of twenty-four cents per pound on fine cut and plug and sixteen cents per pound on smoking tobacco.

Malfeasance in the Michigan Land Office.

DETROIT, March 27.—The Legislative committee, to which was referred the complaint and charge against Charles A. Edmunds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, made their report to-day before a crowded house. The report recapitulates the evidence tending to show malfeasance in office as developed in scrip transactions, speculations, &c., and the committee unanimously recommend his impeachment for misconduct in office and for crimes and misdemeanors.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Thursday from the lower lakes to the Western Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic. The barometer will continue falling north and west of the Ohio valley, with easterly to southerly winds and gradually extend easterly to the Middle States and southward toward the South Atlantic States. Increased cloudiness with very probably threatening weather will prevail from the Ohio valley southward and westward; rising temperature is probable for the country east of the Rocky Mountains during Thursday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Republican Senators of the New York Assembly held a caucus last evening, and it is understood that the vote on expelling Senator Wood will fall, on the ground that the testimony does not warrant a vote of expulsion.

The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission have elected Hon. Daniel J. Morrill permanent chairman.

The steamer Prussian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland, Me.

George H. Knapp, postmaster at Orleans, Ind., has disappeared. He is charged with having swindled the government out of $40,000 through fraudulent money orders.

ENGLAND AND ERIE.

Rejoicing Over the Downfall of Gould.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The London *Telegraph* of the 14th has the following: Excellent tidings for Englishmen who invested money in the Erie Railway have come from New York. Gould, the accomplice of Fisk in all his schemes, has been removed from the Presidency of the company, and General Dix, a man of station and character, has been appointed in his place, with five other new and honest directors, among whom are General McClellan. We are glad to see that this was the reform proposed by what is called the English party, for our countrymen across the Atlantic have no object save to see that justice is done. The following is from the Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee:

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph:

SIR: My committee have seen a circular issued to the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company by Messrs. Bischoffstein, E. H. Green, G. Homan, A. DeLaski and J. Stewart. The only desire of my committee has been and is to see a board of directors established in power which shall insure substantial justice to all shareholders, and offer a safeguard for the future. Whilst fully recognizing the desirability of united action on the part of all English shareholders for this purpose, my committee think it right to point that the new committee formed by these gentlemen is entirely self-constituted, and it is impossible to say at present how far they will be acceptable to the American shareholders. An influential American committee, representing a very large American interest, has for a considerable time been organised and working in complete harmony with my committee. My committee have telegraphed to their agent at New York to ascertain the views of this American committee as to the proposed new direction, and the reply will be communicated to the shareholders at the earliest possible moment. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. A. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Adverse Reports on Railroad Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The Democrat declared the Underground Railroad and the Elevated Railroad bills unfavorably reported in the State Senate this morning.

The Missouri Railroads. A Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—It appears that the dispatch sent last night in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit of the North Missouri Railroad Company vs. Constantine Maguire, contained a serious error as to the amounts of money involved. The only question at issue in the case was the validity of the tax assessed before the sale of the road. It has never been claimed as having any effect after the sale by the State. The total amount of tax as to North Missouri Road is about $7,000, and as to the Missouri Pacific about $280,000, as to the Iron Mountain about $30,000, and as to the Wabash about $10,000. It will be carried on a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court.

The Parker Broad Gauge.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—To the Senate to-day the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad from New York to Philadelphia, known as the Parker Broad Gauge Road which had passed the House, was taken up and ordered to third reading.

Nebraska Railroad Convention.

OMAHA, March 27.—The convention called to discuss the railroad interests of the State met at Lincoln this afternoon. Full delegations from every part of the State are present and much enthusiasm is manifested. A permanent organization was effected with Judge Kenney, of Nebraska City, chairman. Several resolutions were offered which were favorably received but action postponed until to-morrow.

The Connellsville Railroad Mortgages and the Baltimore Councils.

On Monday afternoon, in the first branch of the Baltimore Councils, Mr. Hipsley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the communication from the President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company and the ordinance providing for the renewal and extension of the mortgage due the city, reported back the ordinance with amendments. In the report accompanying the ordinance the committee say they have given the subject a careful consideration, and that they cannot but approve the wisdom of said company in having constructed said road as a first-class railway property. They appreciate the importance of fully equipping it and affording all necessary facilities for the prompt accommodation to the largest and rapidly increasing demands for transportation over said road. The committee further say that "the proceeds of the bonds to be issued in pursuance of this ordinance being confined to the payment of obligations already incurred by said road, and to the construction and complete equipment of the same, would increase the value of the investment, and the judgment of your committee, therefore, the interest of the city of Baltimore would be amply secured in making the arrangement hereby proposed. With a view of avoiding any subsequent litigation or adverse interpretation of the various enactments relating to said road the committee requested the city register to adjust with said company the account of the interest which will become due the city of Baltimore by the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in conformity with ordinance of Council, No. 34, and 1874, No. 107, and the President of said Railroad Company having fully concurred in the correctness of said claim, the Committee herewith submit for the consideration of the Council an amendment to the ordinance defining the sum as thus adjusted. The Committee further submit an additional section providing for an extension of time for the commencement of the payment of interests from July, 1872, to July, 1873." The ordinance was made the special order for to-day in the Councils.

Buffalo and Titusville.

The Erie *Dispatch*, which, by the way, is not favorable to the proposed railroad between Buffalo and Titusville, thus figures on the project:

"The estimated cost of the proposed Buffalo and Titusville Railroad is $1,601,000, $718,000 for grading, $200,000 for masonry, $50,000 for bridging and $584,000 for iron rails. Three routes are named—(1) *via* Jamestown and Garland, 111 miles; (2) *via* Brocton and Corry, 124 miles; and (3) Dunkirk, Warren and Garland, 123 miles. If the first route be decided on, the estimate for bridging, $93,000, will fall far short of the actual expenditure. It is believed by good engineers that it will cost $500,000 to bridge the Cattaraugus Creek alone. Instead of the total cost of the road being $1,901,000, it will probably exceed $3,000,000. Building railroads on paper is a cheerful and harmless occupation. There isn't much of any drawback until actual business begins."

The stock subscriptions at Titusville already amount to nearly $300,000, while points along the line of the route are contributing largely. It looks as if the road would be built.

The Proposed Road from Alliance to Youngstown.

Our correspondent at Alliance, O., sends us this bit of news concerning the rapid advance in values of real estate brought about by the talk of a railroad from that place to Youngstown:

"There is quite an excitement here about a railroad to Youngstown. The projectors have bought considerable property east of the depot in the past few days, and are looking for more. Elwood Patterson, nearly half a mile east of the town, refused $27,000 for ninety acres on Saturday. The land is on the line of the new railroad. The Pennsylvania Central propose to equip the new railroad and extend it to Erie, so the report goes."

Miscellaneous.

—Lafayette, Ind., is at present excited over the proposed establishment of new railroad connections.

—New Albany proposes to secure the location of the Ohio Falls car works, which were burned recently at Jeffersonville.

—Woodruff county, Arkansas, has voted $100,000 to the Augusta branch of the Memphis and Kansas City Railroad. Only thirty-four votes were cast against the measure in the county.

—The Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company will take possession of the road between Springfield and Dayton, April 1, forming a link in the Cincinnati and Springfield Short-line, and trains will run through from Cleveland to Dayton on that route thereafter.

—The Cincinnati Railway Tunnel Company has just executed a deed of trust for $1,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and equipping a railroad through the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Montgomery, beginning at Cincinnati.

—The Toledo, Delphos and Indianapolis road is projected, to be a narrow-gauge road to the Indiana coal fields.

—The local stock subscriptions for the Southern Ohio (extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio), have been made up, and a corps of engineers will be detailed at once to locate the route from Symmes Creek to Dayton.

—The prospects for the construction of the Wisconsin Central Railroad through from Columbus to Whitewater, East Troy and Burlington, and thence to a Chicago connection, are pronounced excellent.

—The contract for grading the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad to Sparta, Illinois, has been let, as has also the contract for grading the same road from Jonesboro to the grading in Alexander county.

—At the annual election of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad at Peoria, on the 19th, James F. Secor was elected President, William H. Gruger, Vice President, and Theodore Higbee, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Chicago, Omaha and St. Joseph Railroad Company is the new corporate name agreed upon for what has been known as the Iowa Southern Company. The completion of the line is now evidently a certainty. From Oskaloosa the route will be directly west, a distance of fifty miles, through Knoxville and Indianola to Council Bluffs. From Indianola the southwest course will be resumed, and St. Joseph, in Missouri, will be the objective point. The people of Clinton are jubilant over the prospect of an early completion of their southwestern connection.

—At a railroad meeting in Zanesville, last week, the Hon. T. J. Maginnis said that two years ago Strattsville consisted of a few log cabins. One year ago four coal mines were opened there and from these mines during the last year $288,000 worth of coal had been taken out and shipped to different points. Three other mines have since been opened which at least will yield $300,000 a year. Thus a trade of over $500,000 is centered at Columbia by the opening of the Hocking Valley Railroad. And while doing this for the county through which it passed, the road in question, though not yet two years old, has earned ten per cent. dividends for its stockholders.

FROM BEAVER.

Court Week—Temperance Question—Closing Exercises of the Beaver College and Musical Institute—Award of Contract for New Building—Philip Phillips, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., March 25, 1872.

The last week was what is termed "Court week," an event of no ordinary interest in this town, where anything out of the common order of things is hailed as a great boon by its order loving citizens. The temperance men were greatly pleased with the address of His Honor, Judge Acheson, to the constables assembled, in his interpretation of the law in reference to illegal liquor selling. He declared it to be the duty of said officials to return to the Grand Jury any places, as drug stores, groceries, or bakeries, suspected of retailing intoxicating drinks, if their attention is called to the fact by any citizen. It has long seemed to your correspondent that much of this illegal liquor selling might be suppressed if we had real, fearless temperance in our police and constabulary forces in city and country. What better evidence of the sale of liquors at any place should any custodian of the peace desire than that mass of intoxicated humanity found in